

# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION"—WIS.

VOLUME X.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 12, 1839.

[NUMBER 12.]

T. J. Mottom, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. Three Dollars if not paid within three months. And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (10 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 50 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year.

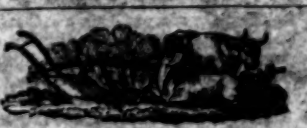
## AGENTS:

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mechanicsburg, N. C.  
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.  
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1839.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 Thursday, 7 13 44 AM	For December, 1839.
14 Friday, 7 13 44 AM	1st 11 40 AM
15 Saturday, 7 13 44 AM	2nd 11 40 AM
16 Sunday, 7 13 44 AM	3rd 11 40 AM
17 Monday, 7 13 44 AM	4th 11 40 AM
18 Tuesday, 7 13 44 AM	5th 11 40 AM
19 Wednesday, 7 13 44 AM	6th 11 40 AM

## RURAL ECONOMY.



### ADVANTAGES OF COOKING FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

Water with certain combinations with vegetable substances may be considered as converted into a nutritious and sometimes solid food. Every one is aware that a grain quantity of maize meal, or any farinaceous substance, will afford much more nutriment when boiled, than a much greater quantity in an uncooked state. Count Rumford states in his essays, that for each pound of Indian meal employed in making a pudding, we may expect three pounds nine ounces of the pudding; and he says again, that three pounds of Indian meal, three fourths of a pound of molasses, and one ounce of salt, (in all three pounds thirteen ounces of solid material,) having been mixed with five pints of boiling water and boiled six hours, produced a pudding which weighed two pounds and one ounce. The gain of weight in rice is more considerable than that of Indian or maize meal, but in either, it is so great as to demonstrate most conclusively the advantage of cooking, for experiments show that the gain in nutritive power of the cooked food is at least equal to the gain in weight.

That water is capable of conversion into a nutritive solid, is proved by the experiments of De Saussure in the formation of sugar from starch by the action of sulphuric acid. He says, "that starch boiled in sulphuric acid, and thereby changed into sugar, increases in weight without uniting sulphuric acid or any gas, we must conclude that starch sugar is nothing else than a combination of starch with water in a solid state." It is perhaps owing to this addition of water to a solid form, that sugar is so much superior to starch as a nutritive substance. Some persons may doubt that water ever becomes solid unless when frozen; but if they will take the trouble to weigh a few pounds or ounces of quick lime, and then slack it by water, and note its increase of weight, they will have their doubt dispelled. In cooking food, such as the grain, or potatoes, it is clear the water combines with the farinaceous matter in boiling, adding as decisively to its weight, as when united with the lime. Every farmer, or housewife, can, if they will take the trouble to weigh the ingredients used in making a pudding of Indian meal, satisfy themselves of this increase in weight, and by observing its effect as food, test the value of the cooked material over the uncooked or uncombined one.

### SELECTED FROM VATEL'S LAW OF NATIONS.

The government ought carefully to avoid every thing capable of discouraging the husbandman, or of diverting him from the labors of agriculture, for the cultivation of the soil is not only to be recommended by the government on account of the extraordinary advantages that flow from it, but from its being an obligation imposed by nature upon mankind. The whole earth is appointed for the subsistence of its inhabitants; but it would be incapable of doing it, was it uncultivated. Every nation is then obliged by the law of nature to cultivate the ground that has fallen to its share; and it has no right to expect or require assistance from others, any further than as the land in its possession is incapable of furnishing it with necessities. Those people, like the ancient Germans, and the modern Tartars, who having fertile countries, disdain to cultivate the earth, and choose rather to live by rapine, are wanting to themselves, and deserve to be exterminated as savage and pernicious beasts. There are others who, to avoid agriculture, would live only by hunting their flocks. This might, doubtless, be allowed in the first ages of the world, when the earth, without cultivation, produced more than was sufficient to feed its few inhabitants. But, at present, when the human race is so greatly multiplied, it could not subsist, if all nations resolved to live in that manner. Those who still retain this idle life, usurp more extensive territories, than they would have occasion for, were they to use honest labour, and have the reformer no reason to complain, if other nations more laborious, and too closely confined, come to possess a part.

### MR. MADISON'S HOMESTEAD.

A letter in the Madisonian of Saturday, gives the following interesting account of a visit to Montpelier:

Montpelier is situated on the west side of the Green Mountains, 27 miles North-east of Charlotteville, in the County of Orange, which adjoins Albemarle on the north. Within ten miles of Montpelier you reach Barboursville, the residence of the Hon. James Barbour, late Governor of Virginia. The Governor's farm comprises about 6,000 acres of land, and produces 2,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn, keeps 150 head of cattle, 300 sheep, 200 hogs, and 50 horses. There is a fine dwelling house, and numerous and commodious outbuildings, besides cabins for the Governor's 200 blacks, of the most comfortable construction.

The Madison Mansion is an oblong brick building of two stories, besides the basement, with a portico on the east and west, each extending the height and length of the building, and a wing of one story and a basement, at each extremity, with a turret on each. The main body of the house was built by Mr. Madison's father—the wings were added by Mr. M. A beautiful lawn, containing about eight acres, opens from the eastern portico, and is bordered by rows of lofty trees.

We need but look into the interior of the dwelling to observe how exactly every thing accorded with the exalted taste and intellect, as well the religious character, for which Mr. Madison was distinguished. You observe a great variety of busts, paintings, and prints have been chosen to decorate his abode. Among the number, you will see some old Flemish paintings representing our Saviour's death, burial and passion; and other scenes from Scripture history. Here are busts of all the Presidents down to Jackson exclusive; and among others, Paul Jones, Gen. Alexander, Lafayette, Barlow, Gallatin, Clay, &c. In his valuable library you will find a just mixture of law, politics, history, belles lettres, poetry, science, philosophy and divinity; and among the latter subject, you will observe, justly conspicuous, the productions of John Edwards, Witherspoon, Gill, Doddridge, &c. &c. From such sources, no doubt, he derived valuable aids to those reflections which determined those exemplary moral habits characteristic of his useful life.

Mr. Madison's reports on the Debates of the Convention that formed the Constitution, it is generally known, were purchased by Congress of Mrs. Madison, for \$30,000, and the three large volumes they will comprise are expected soon to be published. The original writings of Mr. Madison, now principally in unpublished manuscripts, are far more voluminous than the Debates, and many of them are his most valued productions.

The surviving relatives of Mr. Madison now living at Montpelier, we may be permitted to say, are Mrs. Madison, who although advanced in life, retains that dignity and affability of manner, and that equanimity and serenity of temper, that gave such a charm to the house of her husband, whether in public or domestic life; Mr. Payne Todd, who was the private Secretary of the Commissioners at Ghent, and Miss Payne, a niece of Mrs. M. These form the whole of this happy and delightful family, who are seldom left to enjoy exclusive retirement, even if it were desirable, the social and hospitable character of Mrs. Madison always attracting numbers of intelligent visitors, to whom her house is ever freely open.

The remains of Mr. Madison lie in the adjacent family cemetery, with those of his father and his mother, by his right side, and room on his left for those who may follow him. Many relatives are interred within the same enclosure which is covered with box and ornamental trees, and the whole surrounded by a neat brick wall. The father of Mr. Madison died when Mr. M. first entered on his duties as Mr. Jefferson's Secretary of State. The mother survived till within a few days of the death of her son. She was a remarkable woman, and resembled her son in mind and appearance.

The plantation embraces about 1800 acres of unbroken rich and arable land of the chocolate color. It was the paternal estate of Mr. Madison's father, who lived and died upon it. The soil has been cultivated for nearly a century without manuring, and still it produces abundantly. Its crops have often amounted to 120 hogsheads of tobacco, worth \$200 per hoghead; 4000 bushels of wheat; 8000 bushels of corn, besides fax, hemp, and all kinds of vegetables, and a large quantity of the choicest fruits. There are about 100 head of cattle, mostly of the North Devonshire breed, and a few of the Durham. The former are thought to produce the most superior working oxen, the latter the best cows. There are perhaps two dozen horses, 50 sheep, and a quantity of poultry.

The number of slaves upon the plantation is about 100, 40 or 50 of them only working hands. They are scattered in little settlements over the farm, and reside in distinct families and comfortable dwellings. Each family raises their own pigs and poultry, eat meat twice a day, and have meal, vegetables, milk and fruit without restriction; are comfortably clad, and appear happy and contented. They have the privilege of attending the church every Sabbath, and sometimes on the week day nights. They will tell you that Mr. Madison was the best man they ever saw, and speak to you of Mrs. M. as one of the kindest and most excellent of mistresses. They work a saw and mill grist for the plantation and neighborhood, and employ a carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker, weaver, &c. So

that the cloth and shoes of the servants, the bread they eat, and the planks that protect them from the weather, are all manufactured on the plantation. Such an establishment is, therefore, a little kingdom of itself.

Mr. Madison was not only a great statesman and a good farmer, but also a tasteful horticulturist. He took great pains to procure and cultivate the richest fruits of all sorts, and the luxuriant fruit trees bear delicious evidence of success. The beautiful walk through the garden of four acres, has become a bower of fruit trees, the limbs and canopies interlocking overhead. Verily Shennstone might have envied it.

Who, therefore, has better illustrated by his life, the entire compatibility of the pursuits of statesmanship and agriculture, and of the studies of politics and religion, than the father of the American Constitution? "Truth, not the word of a Magistrate," was his excellent motto. Let "modern Democrats" and "modern Whigs" profit by his example.

Depend upon your own exertion for support.—This is an excellent principle for the working and trading classes of the community to adopt, but the true philosophy of it is scarcely understood. Notwithstanding the many lies that connect a man with society, he nevertheless has imprinted on his forehead the original doom, that he must be chiefly dependent on his own labor and exertions for support. It is an incontrovertible fact, founded upon general experience, that where a man trusts to his own exertions in life, he generally succeeds, if not to amassing a fortune, at least in obtaining a comfortable living. On the other hand, he who depends upon others for his success in life, often finds himself woefully disappointed. Nothing gives so good an assurance of well doing as the personal activity of a man, laboring for his own interest. But should the same individual find himself suddenly offered a patronage likely to enrich him, or fall into the heritage, or supposed heritage of some antiquated claim to property, which he thinks it necessary to prosecute—it is ten to one, that he ceases to be industrious from that moment, and is finally ruined. The only true way to make a happy progress in this world, is to go on in a dogged, persevering pursuit of one good object, never turning to the right or the left, but making our business our pleasure as much as possible, till we find ourselves at the goal of our wishes, with a fortune almost unobtainable in our possession. Humanity, kindness, friendship, have their claims upon us, which we should always consider; and look upon with good and proper feelings; but not injure ourselves by giving too freely to relieve the wants of others; we should be just, kind, and affable to all; and endeavor to instill into the minds of others, the same spirit of industry and perseverance that animates us, enjoying them always to remember that success in life is more certain of attainment by their own unaided exertions, than by any reliance for assistance upon others.

Pretty good, whether true or not.—The following is vouched for by the Baltimore Clipper:

A Dutchman from the West went to pay his Excellency the President of the United States, a visit. He happened to call just as the President and four others were sitting down to dine. The President asked him to be seated, at the same time inquiring if there was any thing new or strange in his country.

"No, I think not, except that one of my cows has five calves."

"Ah! indeed—and do they all suck at one time?"

"No sir," replied the Dutchman; "four on 'em sucks while de tudder looksh on, shunt as I tush."

The hint was so significant that a clean plate was immediately ordered, and the Dutchman seated at the table where he partook of a comfortable dinner with his Excellency the President.

A True Anecdote.—Gov. Chittenden—the first of the name who filled the office of Chief Magistrate of Vermont—had two sons, named Martin and Truman. The first of these was deemed less brightly endowed by nature than the other, and a college education was given him to remedy the supposed deficiency. Truman, who never lacked in mother wit, was placed upon the farm. It chanced one day that the Governor had in his barn a calf, so little endowed with even animal instinct, as not to be able to draw sustenance of its mother cow; nor all the efforts of the Governor or his help could make the creature suck the teat. "Truman," said his father, "what shall we do with this foolish calf? How shall we learn him to suckle?" "I do know really father," returned the son, with the most commendable gravity, "unless you send him to college with Martin."

Purging the Ballot Box.—A gentleman in New York, on the election morning, feeling somewhat indisposed, obtained from an apothecary a prescription. On his way back he stopped to deposit his vote, and then went home to take the physic. He was struck dumb with astonishment, when he arrived at home, to find that he had deposited his prescription in the ballot box, thus voting a purge for some of the candidates.

Easy mode of edging Razors.—On the rough side of a strap of leather, or an undressed calfskin binding of a book, rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon, for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dozen times it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method.—Mechanics Magazine.

### WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

#### Report of the General Committee.

Mr. M'QUEEN, from the General Committee, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

We have approached the performance of the duty assigned us with a just degree of sensibility to the eventual nature of the crisis which hangs with the most frightful symptoms of fatality over the destinies of our country. We have yielded the most patient and profound deliberation to the present posture of our political interests, which a brief compass of time would permit; and we have reached the firm, but painful conviction that a more sudden transition from glory to gloom, from strength to imbecility, from moral sublimity to ignominious degradation, and from a blissful fruition of all the choicest elements of national felicity to a season of painful destitution, was never recorded upon the page of faithful and impartial history than that over which the American patriot is now doomed to mourn with the most affecting sadness. Since the present administration ascended to power, our Government, which was instituted to serve as a sanctuary of refuge and of security, to the natives of every clime, has been converted into an armory in which the most fatal instruments which can be wielded against the political rights of the citizen are forged in perilous profusion. Glaring incapacity, deep corruption, gross perfidy to the most sacred pledges, vindictive malice, and an insatiable lust for gain, have gotten possession of the lofty eminences which were once adorned by matchless wisdom, untainted purity, inviolate fidelity, unobscured magnanimity, and by perfect disinterestedness of heart. And when the American citizen with anxious solicitude now searches for a spring of health for the political maladies which infect our country, instead of recognizing it in the constitutional ark which has been consecrated by the blood and wisdom of the patriarchs of the revolution, he is driven to that guarantee for the safety of popular freedom which has been hitherto recognized as valid only in despotic Governments—"the vigilance of the people."

In Great Britain, it is a maxim of conduct with the people which has been sanctified by the usage of centuries, to hold the most prominent minister responsible for any disastrous results which may flow from the measures which are commenced and consummated during his ascendancy in the councils of state. If this maxim should be enforced with even a partial degree of rigor in this country in reference to Mr. Van Buren, where and at what point would the popular maledictions terminate? For twenty years previous to his entrance upon his duties, the American confederacy was blessed with a harvest of social and political blessings which has never been surpassed, either in purity or plenitude in the history of civilized man. We beheld maritime enterprise spreading its broad folds on the surface of every sea, and earning the precious reward of its aspirations and labors, unmixed with the startling apprehension that its fairest and most substantial achievements were shortly to be reduced to dust and ashes by the ever changing measures of the Government. We beheld the Farmer sowing his ground with the joyous anticipation that a rich harvest was to spring from the bosom of the earth to requite his toils. We beheld the Merchant providing himself with all the component elements of matter which pertain to his vocation in life, and cherishing the fond assurance that he was to become the participant of fresh comforts, when these ingredients should be wrought into articles of human consumption and use. We beheld in truth, all the professions prospering in peace and in vigor beneath the benign auspices of Government, and contentment and happiness spreading in a broad and reviving wave from one extremity of the Union to the other. But we are doomed at the present cheerless period to dwell upon a national picture, the dark shades of which are not softened by a single cheering ray but that which bursts from the latent virtues, energies and resolution of a free and enlightened people. And if these redeeming qualities in the character of our people were exerted in the period of our revolution for the attainment of prospective and uncertain blessings, with what unrivalled perseverance should they now be applied, when the noblest possessions which ever descended upon the path of man are all put in imminent hazard, when all the elements of human prosperity have been thrown into a state of deplorable confusion and when all the different pursuits of man have been brought into a destructive state of collision by the mad experiments of Government.

At what period in the history of our Government did we ever witness such frequent fluctuations in the price of agricultural commodities, as we are now constrained week after week to deplore? When have we ever heard of such frequent and extensive failures among the merchants in every part of the confederacy? When have we, at any former period, been summoned to record such frequent crashes and explosions among our Banking institutions? When have we before seen the honest traders of the country so unreservedly delivered over to the mercy of relentless usurers? When have we ever before seen the Government of the country openly and unblushingly taking the field and prosecuting a war of exterminating hostility against the use of credit in the commercial transactions of the land? When have we before seen a President of this country determined in his views of currency and commerce by the result of the elections in some particular State?—When have we before seen a Chief Magistrate exerting all his energies to blot a paper circulation from the American system of currency, whilst at the same moment he was earnestly imploring the Congress of the United States to issue thousands of the same sort of paper to rescue the Government from its embarrassments? When have we been presented with an opportunity of observing such deep and confirmed callousness to the interests of the humbler classes of our population, on the part of an American President, as that which aimed to strip the honest traders of this confederacy of the privilege of borrowing capital with which to prosecute the usual transactions of trade? And where, amongst the recorded deeds of the rulers of mankind, will we be adequate to the task of tracing the lines of such flagrant turpitude as that which Mr. Van Buren has evinced in striving to immolate banking institutions, in the creation of which he himself was an active and influential participant? It is a well established fact, that with an eternal profession of hatred to the United States Bank playing upon his lips, and with the sword of destruction continually waving in his hand, against that institution, Mr. Van Buren himself once petitioned for the location of a branch of it at the political emporium of New York. It is an equally authentic portion of his history, that he is now exerting the whole scope of his power against all the banking institutions of the country, when the influence of that party to which he belongs has, within the brief space of its authority, brought more Banking institutions into existence and a larger share of banking capital into circulation, than ever sprang into being within ten times the same space at any former period. In New Hampshire and Maine, which are each devoted to Mr. Van Buren, banks have been multiplied and banking capital increased, since the Van Buren party became entrusted with the reins of power, to an almost incredible extent. Within the same limits of time, the State Bank of Alabama has been established with a capital of more than ten millions of dollars. In Mississippi, a Legislature, devoted to the late and the present Administrations of the Government, raised the amount of banking capital from six to nearly seventy-five millions of dollars. In the great State of New York, an hundred banks, exclusive of innumerable loan and trust companies, have been warmed into life by the influence of Mr. Van Buren and his party. In Louisiana, whilst the party now in power was invested with the control of the State Legislature, the banking capital was extended from six to fifty-four millions of dollars. And in Pennsylvania, also a Jackson and Van Buren State, the amount of Banking capital has been changed from fifteen to sixty millions of dollars. And yet, with all these broad and subversive facts to impress upon the mind of the American people, a vivid and enduring conviction of the extensive agency which Mr. Van Buren has had in the erection of Banks—he is held up with rapturous applause to the world by his friends as the implacable enemy of Banks, whilst he himself has no hesitation in placing himself in the absurd and unnatural position of aiming at the destruction of these ill-fated creations of his own power and influence.

Whilst we are scanning the most prominent facts in Mr. Van Buren's political history, we cannot refrain from submitting to the consideration of the Convention the utter fallacy and hollowness of all his professions of devotion to the creed of Democratic faith. Was it Democratic to vote for the Tariff in its most odious and repulsive forms—a measure which was universally allowed to be founded upon a strained construction of the Federal charter? Was it democratic to vote for the erection of toll gates upon the Cumberland Road—a measure which is admitted on all hands, to embrace the essence of Federal doctrines? Was it Democratic to support De Witt Clinton, the Federal Candidate for the Presidency, and Rufus King, the federal candidate for the national Senate, during the late war with Great Britain? Was it democratic to sustain General Jackson's proclamation, issued during the troubles produced by the Nullification era? Was it democratic to sanction the expunging resolution which aimed a vital stab at the liberty of the Senate, the principle ark of safety which has been provided by the constitution for the rights and freedom of the people? Was it democratic to sanction the force bill, a measure which was not only regarded as doubtful, but as a glaring infraction of the provisions of the Constitution, by many of the most enlightened politicians in this country? Is it a course which presents a democratic complexion to exclude more than two thirds of the qualified and virtuous men in this country from those offices for which their ancestors shared the bitterness of every sacrifice and braved the perils of every conflict merely because they disagree with him in political sentiment? Is it democratic to overlook the farmers of the country in the distribution of the offices of Government? Is it Democratic to prosecute an unceasing war upon the use of that credit in trade which constitutes the vital blood of the prosperity of the people? Is it democratic to bring the patronage of the Government openly, constantly and irresistibly to bear upon the freedom of the press and of the elective franchise? Is it democratic—is it consistent with democratic principles—that he should increase the expenses of the Government to more than 39 millions of dollars per year, when the fact has been irreversibly established, that fifteen millions of dollars will conduct its operations with vigor and facility? Is it in accordance with his own professions of democracy, to resort to every possible expedient in order to fix the Sub-treasury upon the people of this country after they have twice declared themselves explicitly and unequivocally against

it? Is it consistent with a due degree of respect for the popular will to withhold from the people a direct choice of their chief magistrate, when they are universally known to be anxious to acquire that privilege, and when too he has had it in his power at any period since his elevation to consummate the measure? Is it not a flagrant violation of the cardinal principles of democracy not only to refuse to lend his aid to a measure of such obvious propriety and justice but also to bend his full energies against the distribution of the public lands amongst the States of the Union—after the purposes for which these lands were ceded to the Government have been accomplished, and when, too, the most powerful States of the Union have been addressing the most convincing and fervid appeals to Congress in favor of the measure? Can he be a sterling democrat who is applauded by the public Journals of Great Britain for his open demonstrations of attachment to the usages of a monarchical Government, and for having afforded striking proofs of a desire to pave the way to the erection of such a Government on the ruins of the American Republic, the fairest specimen of political architecture which has ever yet engaged the admiration of the world? And can it be possible in the nature of things, that he should be a pure and acceptable republican, who succeeded to the supreme point of power in this confederacy by continually burning incense at the shrine of his predecessor, in contempt of the majority of the people, who, in this country, constitute the only legitimate fountains of political power? If Mr. Van Buren can be an accepted republican, with all these glaring errors and omissions hanging upon his skirts, it will prove an exceedingly difficult matter for any person not to be a democrat, let him pursue any and every course agreeably to the random directions of his will.

But let us devote a brief interval to the inquiry whether Mr. Van Buren has been faithful to the delicate and responsible trust which has been committed to his charge? Since he has been clothed with the highest attributes of power, there have been largely more than one million of dollars lost to the people by the dishonesty of collectors of the revenue, whom Mr. Van Buren failed to bring to account as he should have done; whereas, it has been established, to the satisfaction of every inquiring and unprejudiced mind, that during all the administrations of the Government previous to those of himself and of General Jackson, there was lost to the Government the comparatively trifling sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Does such a gross and criminal act of negligence, such a shameful degree of indifference to base and greedy pecuniators as this is, present an aspect of faithfulness to his high functions? Under the supervision of himself and of his immediate predecessor in office, the prosecution of the Florida war, which has been as barren of good and glory to the country as it has been prolific in the expenditures of noble blood and of precious treasure, has cost the country forty millions of dollars. But the late war with Great Britain only cost the Government 90 millions of dollars, when it was in progress during the protracted space of three years—humbled the towering pride of Great Britain, and encircled the American brow with laurels of imperishable verdure. Does such a prodigious expenditure of the funds of the people, merely in the occasional butchery of a few handfast of untutored and misguided savages, indicate a high souled sensibility to the solemn nature of his duties? Does it argue fidelity to his high trust, to desert his post, during the long space of four months, for the purpose of indulging himself in virulent political and party harangues, whilst he is receiving \$2083 per month, for his services? Was he actuated by a spirit of faithfulness to his important duties, when he failed to discard from office one of the members of his cabinet who openly contemned, defied, and disobeyed the imperative mandate of a high judicial functionary? Or has he been faithful in retaining in office, to the great detriment of the public interest his present Secretary of the Treasury, who has acquired as much notoriety by his financial blunders and acts of mismanagement, as he has by his venal subservience to the will of his master? Or has he evinced a due regard to the public interest in filling the highest judicial forum in this country with rabid and mercenary partisans of his own, who, at the bar, were the more distinguished the less they had to do, and who, on the bench, are so lank and meagre in their legal proportions, as scarcely to afford a respectable judicial shadow?

Let us next inspect the peculiar charms which Mr. Van Buren has presented to the American public on the ground of qualifications. If he has performed one act which entitles him to the reputation of possessing ability of a high order as to the character of being a patriot, jealous for his country's honor, he has been such a faithful observer of the commands of the holy scriptures, as to have performed it in secret, that he might be openly rewarded. For the world, after long, repeated, minute and persevering inquiries, has been left in a state of unmitigated darkness on the subject of his public services. At the bar, a second rate lawyer; in the state Legislature, a trimming, managing, mouing, trafficking and inconsiderable politician, in the Senate hall of the nation, a luminary whose feeble twinklings were scarcely visible; as a foreign minister, a caterer to the prejudices of royalty at the expense of his country's honor; in the Executive chair of his native State, a mere guide-post to steer his party in their schemes of personal aggrandizement, and as President of the United States, the mere apex of his party to reward and punish agreeably to the vibrations of the needle of

it? Is it consistent with a due degree of respect for the popular will to withhold from the people a direct choice of their chief magistrate, when they are universally known to be anxious to acquire that privilege, and when too he has had it in his power at any period since his elevation to consummate the measure? Is it not a flagrant violation of the cardinal principles of democracy not only to refuse to lend his aid to a measure of such obvious propriety and justice but also to bend his full energies against the distribution of the public lands amongst the States of the Union—after the purposes for which these lands were ceded to the Government have been accomplished, and when, too, the most powerful States of the Union have been addressing the most convincing and fervid appeals to Congress in favor of the measure? Can he be a sterling democrat who is applauded by the public Journals of Great Britain for his open demonstrations of attachment to the usages of a monarchical Government, and for having afforded striking proofs of a desire to pave the way to the erection of such a Government on the ruins of the American Republic, the fairest specimen of political architecture which has ever yet engaged the admiration of the world? And can it be possible in the nature of things, that he should be a pure and acceptable republican, who succeeded to the supreme point of power in this confederacy by continually burning incense at the shrine of his predecessor, in contempt of the majority of the people, who, in this country, constitute the only legitimate fountains of political power? If Mr. Van Buren can be an accepted republican, with all these glaring errors and omissions hanging upon his skirts, it will prove an exceedingly difficult matter for any person not to be a democrat, let him pursue any and every course agreeably to the random directions of his will.

But let us devote a brief interval to the inquiry whether Mr. Van Buren has been faithful to the delicate and responsible trust which has been committed to his charge? Since he has been clothed with the highest attributes of power, there have been largely more than one million of dollars lost to the people by the dishonesty of collectors of the revenue, whom Mr. Van Buren failed to bring to account as he should have done; whereas, it has been established, to the satisfaction of every inquiring and unprejudiced mind, that during all the administrations of the Government previous to those of himself and of General Jackson, there was lost to the Government the comparatively trifling sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Does such a gross and criminal act of negligence, such a shameful degree of indifference to base and greedy pecuniators as this is, present an aspect of faithfulness to his high functions? Under the supervision of himself and of his immediate predecessor in office, the prosecution of the Florida war, which has been as barren of good and glory to the country as it has been prolific in the expenditures of noble blood and of precious treasure, has cost the country forty millions of dollars. But the late war with Great Britain only cost the Government 90 millions of dollars, when it was in progress during the protracted space of three years—humbled the towering pride of Great Britain, and encircled the American brow with laurels of imperishable verdure. Does such a prodigious expenditure of the funds of the people, merely in the occasional butchery of a few handfast of untutored and misguided savages, indicate a high souled sensibility to the solemn nature of his duties? Does it argue fidelity to his high trust, to desert his post, during the long space of four months, for the purpose of indulging himself in virulent political and party harangues, whilst he is receiving \$2083 per month, for his services? Was he actuated by a spirit of faithfulness to his important duties, when he failed to discard from office one of the members of his cabinet who openly contemned, defied, and disobeyed the imperative mandate of a high judicial functionary? Or has he been faithful in retaining in office, to the great detriment of the public interest his present Secretary of the Treasury, who has acquired as much notoriety by his financial blunders and acts of mismanagement, as he has by his venal subservience to the will of his master? Or has he evinced a due regard to the public interest in filling the highest judicial forum in this country with rabid and mercenary partisans of his own, who, at the bar, were the more distinguished the less they had to do, and who, on the bench, are so lank and meagre in their legal proportions, as scarcely to afford a respectable judicial shadow?

Let us next inspect the peculiar charms which Mr. Van Buren has presented to the American public on the ground of qualifications. If he has performed one act which entitles him to the reputation of possessing ability of a high order as to the character of being a patriot, jealous for his country's honor, he has been such a faithful observer of the commands of the holy scriptures, as to have performed it in secret, that he might be openly rewarded. For the world, after long, repeated, minute and persevering inquiries, has been left in a state of unmitigated darkness on the subject of his public services. At the bar, a second rate lawyer; in the state Legislature, a trimming, managing, mouing, trafficking and inconsiderable politician, in the Senate hall of the nation, a luminary whose feeble twinklings were scarcely visible; as a foreign minister, a caterer to the prejudices of royalty at the expense of his country's honor; in the Executive chair of his native State, a mere guide-post to steer his party in their schemes of personal aggrandizement, and as President of the United States, the mere apex of his party to reward and punish agreeably to the vibrations of the needle of



his own interest.—If Mr. Van Buren is possessed of eminent intellectual qualities, it has been his peculiar misfortune to have impressed not a single document or speech upon the public records of his country to perpetuate the recollection of the fact, and to refresh the memories of those who might be disposed to skepticism on the subject.

If then Mr. Van Buren is neither capable nor faithful, is his history adorned by shining proofs of integrity of heart? Was he animated by the principle of magnanimity which lends such an engaging charm to the human character, and which is so much admired in the daily transactions of men, when from the basest views of personal aggrandizement, he involved Mr. Calhoun in a bitter personal controversy with General Jackson? Was he animated by a lofty and high-toned spirit of honor, when he entangled the President and his Cabinet in a labyrinth of inextricable difficulties with each other? Was he governed by correct views of moral propriety, when he was resorting to the most disgraceful expedients to undermine the illustrious De Witt Clinton, whilst he was at the same time indulging himself in the most extravagant and sonorous professions of devotion to that illustrious benefactor of his native State? No! We submit the humble but confident belief that the stem of true honor could never flourish in a soil which could engender such a rank and noxious weed as either of these acts.

Your Committee after having concluded this rapid survey of the character of our present Chief Magistrate, are forcibly drawn to the inquiry, whether there be any prospect of relief from the sad and insupportable ills which his imbecility and mismanagement have entailed upon our country! We rejoice in the belief that a coverage corrective for all our present political grievances would be realized in the election of HENRY CLAY to the office of President of these United States. For during the darkest period of his country's perils, he has proved an unfailing resource, a hope which never came in vain. In the late war with Great Britain, he was the colossal pillar of his country's strength in the hall of debate. His thrilling trumpet, during that eventful season, was unreservedly employed in raising the enthusiasm of Congress to its most exalted pitch—in augmenting the appropriations necessary to the successful prosecution of the struggle, and, consequently, in communicating an irresistible share of vigor to the sinews of the national strength. In the diplomatic transactions of Ghent, he was the soul of the deliberations which occurred on that memorable theatre of negotiation; and to his wisdom and sagacity has been almost exclusively attributed the glorious success which crowned the efforts of the American Commissioners. During the pendency of the Missouri question, a question which brought the South in hideous array against the North on the subject of our slave relations, and convulsed the Union from its centre to its extremities, he was the chief stay of southern confidence, and the firmest pillar of its hopes. To his fervid eloquence, cogent reasoning, and dexterous management of men may be safely attributed the happy deliverance of the country from the perils of that stormy and threatening period. A brighter instance of magnanimity and patriotism never yet broke upon the consciousness of man, than was exhibited in his deliberate surrender of his predilections for the Tariff policy, at the shrine of his country; and it is highly probable that this unexpected yielding up of his own cherished and deep seated convictions respecting the policy of a favorite measure, may have rescued his country from scenes of civil war, bloodshed and carnage, which have only been surpassed by the desolating throes of Revolutionary France.

So your Committee is presented with three conspicuous and imperishable proofs of the patriotism of this illustrious Statesman which are believed to have exerted an important agency in rescuing his country from the vortex of perdition. In every aspect in which his character can be surveyed, Henry Clay has not only proved himself to be the friend, but the zealous, the enthusiastic and the uncalculating and disinterested friend of his country. His whole political life is nothing else but a fair instructive, enchanting history of patriotic feelings exercised in their most engaging and beneficent form; and whilst his friends and admirers are prepared at all times to produce the most splendid evidences to illustrate his singular devotion to his country, the most embittered enemy he has on earth will fall egregiously in the attempt to point out a single act he has performed, or a single measure he has supported in the course of his public career, which was tinged in the faintest degree with selfish or personal hues.

But it is not in the public sphere alone that Henry Clay arises to the judgment of his countrymen robed in brilliant and inviting attractions. He is one of the noblest living monuments of excellence in all the private and social relations of life which have ever refreshed the moral vision of man. As a father exemplary and affectionate; as a neighbor, benevolent and indulgent; as a neighbor, affable, kind and sincere; and as a citizen, faithful in the discharge of all the duties of life. There has been rarely, if ever, a human being on earth who was more enthusiastically cherished by his neighbors than Henry Clay; and when we hear this testimony to the merits of his character, a portion of testimony too which cannot be successfully assailed, we ascribe to him a degree of virtue which forms a closing period to the conviction of his moral elevation. Having originated among the farming portion of the community, and being a skilful and devoted farmer himself, it may be fairly presumed that the interest of that numerous and deserving class of men will find a safe depositary in him, should he be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union; for his sympathies both from birth and habits are all with them.

Are we presented with any encouraging circumstances to offer to our fellow citizens? We glory in the belief that we are.

We should not have despaired of success, even had the important State of New York decided adversely to his claims and to our own desires, in the recent election. We should, even under the influence of such a discouraging defeat as that would have been, have kept our pure and unalloyed banner nobly spread to the breeze. We would have been nerved for the combat by a deep and searching sense of the justice of our cause, of the preciousness of the principles for which we would have been contending, and by the awful perils impending over the destinies of our country. If, then, we should not have been dismayed by the certain prospect of losing such a powerful State in the scale of the confederacy, with what renewed and daily increasing animation and spirit should we advance in the holy conflict for principle, and for our political redemption, after that influential community has thrown her overwhelming influence in the scale of the Whig party, and thus struck a blow which will cause the chief on his throne to quiver, and the menials around its footstool to sprawl with agonizing terror, a blow which will circulate like an electric spark from the Green Mountains of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, which will impart the animating flush of anticipated triumph to the Whigs in every part of the Union, and which, we fondly trust, will prove the guiding star of the East, which will mark the Bethlehem of our political redemption?

And whilst your committee has been deliberating with an anxious degree of solicitude on the peculiar qualifications, which might recommend some individual to the people of North Carolina as a fit and suitable successor to our present pure and patriotic and enlightened Executive, Governor Dudley, our attention has been forcibly engaged by the practical energy, the sound republican principles, the distinguished intellectual vigor, and fervid patriotism which are embraced in the character of our cherished fellow citizen JOHN M. MOREHEAD of the county of Guilford. Born, reared and educated among the honest yeomanry of North Carolina, all his heartfelt sympathies are with the people of this State. Severely disciplined by a constant performance of the practical business of life, possessed of enlarged and liberal views of the policy of the State, and having inflexibly adhered to the principles of the republican creed of faith in every political emergency which has thus far passed over the State, we recognize in John M. Morehead a citizen in every view of his character, whom we deem eminently acceptable to the people of North Carolina as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State.

**A New York Woman.**—Most of the ladies of New York imperceptibly imbibe the very spirit of the place, and some of them exhibit rare specimens of the fear-naught character of its more hardy citizens. An admirable instance of female coolness and intrepidity occurred a few days ago at one of the ferries, which communicate over the east river with Brooklyn. A lady, while in the act of stepping on board the boat, accidentally fell into the river. All was instantly hurry and perturbation on board the boat, and the most active steps were taken to rescue her from her perilous situation, except the proper one, for somebody ought at once to have jumped overboard for her assistance.

But this was not done; in the meantime they had got the cork boat in readiness, and a line was thrown over her to take hold of. A large number of people had gathered at the side of the boat and on the landing, deeply interested in her dangerous condition, but she, borne up by her garments, was floating carelessly and fearlessly on the wave, and while every body else was half scared out of their senses, she looked up smilingly and said—*Don't be uneasy—I am quite safe I assure you!* This is fact—and we must acknowledge that it was one of the best instances of intrepidity and presence of mind we ever heard of. The lady was soon relieved from her perilous situation, and taken on board the boat. —N. Y. Teller.

**A Hardened Criminal.**—Among the persons recently tried and convicted at Cincinnati, was a man who was sentenced to twenty years labor in the penitentiary for the crime of arson. He is supposed to have been concerned in all or most of the fires that occurred in Cincinnati during the summer, (except accidental fires,) as he is said to have confessed secretly to a comrade that he set eleven fires in the city during the summer, before the one for which he was convicted. He is notorious also as having been in the Ohio penitentiary, and escaped, and since in the Indiana penitentiary six years, the last four years of the time wearing twenty-eight pounds of iron on his legs to keep him from breaking away.

**EBONY AND TOPAZ.**—The North American of this city tells the following tale, which develops an operation relative to "exchanges" which scarcely comes under the financial head:

A carriage containing two ladies, who represented themselves as mother and daughter, stopped at the outer gate of the Ains House, over the Schuylkill, on Thursday last, when the youngest informed the keeper that her mother was anxious to obtain a white child, an infant, if possible to adopt as her own, she having lately lost one. She was shown several, and at last made a selection that pleased her, and requested permission to show it to her mother who was in the carriage, and if it suited her, they would obtain an order from the Guardians of the Poor, and call in a day or two for it. The child was wrapped up in his cradle clothes and taken by herself to the carriage, and after a few minutes delay she returned and placed the babe where she found it, stating that they would call next day and take it away. The carriage was then driven off, and nothing further was thought of the transaction, until it became necessary to remove the child for some cause, when it was discovered that the white child had been taken by the persons in the carriage, and a black one left in its place! —Penny-Penny.

#### From the New York Sunday Morning News.

**AUTHENTIC OCCURRENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Some days since, while in company with Samuel Cassedy, Esq. of Jersey City, he related to us the following anecdote connected with Gen. Washington. As every record of our revolution is eagerly treasured, and especially respecting Arnold's treason, and this may be so definitely relied on, we requested Mr. Cassedy to give it to us in such a shape as would present intrinsic evidence that it could be relied on—which would be best effected by his permitting the relation to emanate from himself, with his name attached. To this publicity, it is but justice to him to remark that he strongly objected, but was persuaded by our earnest entreaties.

**To the Editor of the Sunday Morning News:**—DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I commit to paper some details given to me a few years ago by the late Governor Ogden, of New Jersey, in regard to an offer made by Gen. Washington to Sir Henry Clinton—to give up Andre if the Americans could capture Arnold.

I well recollect bearing my father say it was generally believed in the American army that such an offer had been made. On mentioning this to Governor Ogden, he immediately said he had reason to believe that the offer, if any there was, was made through him. I requested him to tell me the particulars—which he did, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows:

"The American army lay at West Point, in the State of New York, and the British were in possession of New York, at the time of the capture of Andre. I received an order to repair the next morning at eight o'clock to Gen. Washington's headquarters, with twenty-five horse—the finest looking that I could select. I repaired thither at the hour appointed. Gen. Washington handed me a letter for Sir Henry Clinton, with directions that before I left the camp for New York, I should call and see the Marquis de la Fayette. The letter of Gen. Washington was probably on some subject not at all connected with the real object of my journey."

"I went to the Marquis' quarters, and he said to me—'You must set off at such a time of day as will of necessity make it near night when you get to Powles Hook, when the commanding officers will no doubt invite you to stay all night, and you must insist on delivering that letter into the hands of the commanding officer there. You must tell him privately that if we can capture Arnold, Andre will be reprieved; and that you have a high authority for saying so.'"

"I left the camp with my twenty-five horse, and reached the foot of the Bergen hill about sundown. There was a strong fence drawn across the causeway, and we halted. I stated that I had a letter for Sir Henry Clinton from Gen. Washington, and that my orders were to deliver it into the hands of the commanding officer at Powles Hook, and to no one else."

"We were immediately admitted, our horses taken care of, and in the evening after delivering the letter, I was invited to a supper with the officers there. I was seated on the right of the commanding officer, and some time elapsed before I had an opportunity of delivering the message from the Marquis. I said to him, I am authorized to say that if the Americans capture Arnold, Andre will be reprieved. He seemed thunderstruck—and immediately answered, that must be immediately attended to. I will go over and see Sir Henry Clinton. Do you sit still, and let it appear as if I have only gone out for a moment on some ordinary matter of business. He was gone about two hours, and returned and took his seat. As soon as he had an opportunity to speak to me privately, he said, 'Sir Henry Johns says a deserter never was given up.'"

This statement is as exact as I can repeat it from memory, it having been made to me by Governor Ogden from 8 to 10 years ago. I commit this to writing at your particular request—as you thought the circumstances ought not to be lost—and that they should appear in an authentic shape. While Gov. Ogden was living, I thought it his sole province to do as he pleased in relation to this Revolutionary reminiscence; but as he is now dead, I see no impropriety in what I am now doing. You will bear me witness, Mr. Editor, that I wished you to publish the narrative without my name attached to it; and that my subscribing my name at all, is because you urged me to do so. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL CASSEDY.

Jersey City, Nov. 4, 1839.

**Metallic grief.**—An old lady in the West of England for twenty successive years had darned stockings with the same needle; in fact, so used was the needle to its work, that frequently on the lady's leaving the room, it would continue to darn without her. When the old lady died, the needle was found by her relatives, and for a long time no one could thread it, nor could they discover what obstructed the threads, when, by microscopic observation, they observed a tear in the eye of it!

**A Dowry.**—Purity of heart is of all others the most elevated of virtues. A Greek maid being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, answered, "I will bring him what is more valuable than any treasure, a heart unspotted and that virtue without a stain which was all that descended to me from my parents."

The House of Representatives of Tennessee is composed of forty-six farmers, thirteen lawyers, seven merchants, five doctors, two tailors, one silversmith, and one forgerman.

There is no disputing the fact that the girl who can make a good pudding, and substantial music upon the frying-pan, is far superior to her who can only make empty music on the piano.

Ladies or gentlemen who make excuses for being found at work; have need of an excuse for their acknowledging indolence.

#### Reduction of Postage.

We trust that the universal expression which has been made throughout the country in favor of a reduction in the rates of postage, will not be disregarded at the present session of Congress. A reduction can be afforded—the rates now being exorbitantly high, and a reduction would be only in accordance with the spirit of the age.—Cheap communication by correspondence, as well as cheap travel by steam, is the order of the day. To aid the work, we cheerfully insert the following Circular:—*Ref. Register.*

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The British Government have set an example to this country, well worthy of imitation. It is the reduction of Postage.

In a country where every farthing that can be raised by taxation, direct or indirect, is wanted to carry on the government, the postage has been reduced, all over the kingdom, to one penny for every letter not exceeding 100 words in length. The Parliament has yielded to the wishes and petitions of the whole people, upon reasonable proof that the revenue would be as great by a low, as by a high rate of postage. The wants of our people for a cheap communication through the mails are as great as those of the people of England.—Our condition, however, is different, the English Postage can safely be reduced to one penny, it is not probable that ours can be reduced to two cents, five cents, and ten cents, according to the distance which the mail has to be carried. The advantages of such reduction are apparent to every man, woman, and child, who has intercourse of business or friendship out of their own immediate neighborhood.

There is but one way to get it done, and that is to send in Petitions from all quarters of the country. We, therefore, recommend the following form of Petition.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your Petitioners believe that it would be a great benefit to the People of the U. States, social, moral, political, and pecuniary, to reduce the Postage on Letters.—They therefore pray that it may be reduced so that the greatest postage on any single letter shall not exceed ten cents.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

#### STATE LANDS.

It is well known to most of our readers, that the Legislature of '37 and '38 placed about 1,000,000 of acres of the state lands under the control of the Board of the Literary Fund. As the proceeds arising from the sales of these lands are to be devoted to the cause of education, we feel that any information on the subject, will be particularly acceptable to the people at large. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we lay before our readers the following facts, which have been politely furnished us, by one whose situation affords him an opportunity of speaking confidently.

The lands placed under the control of the Literary Board lie chiefly in the eastern section of the state, and are mostly Swamp Lands, which it will be necessary to drain, before they can be brought into cultivation. When drained, however, they are sufficiently elevated, to prevent overflow in the wettest season. There are about 80,000 acres in Hyde and Tyrrell, which are now being drained by means of two canals. The one from Pungo Lake to Pungo river; the other from Alligator Lake to Pungo River. The first is about six and a half miles long, and will be one third finished in January. The second is about six miles long, and but little progress has been made on it. The cost of constructing these canals will be, by contract, about \$80,000.

To reclaim these lands for immediate cultivation, it will be necessary to cut canals, at convenient distances, tributary to the main canals, and this will swell the cost of draining to \$60,000 more, or \$150,000 for the 80,000 acres.

A part of this tract is heavily timbered with Cypress, Poplar, and other growth common to the rich swamp lands in the eastern counties—but a larger proportion of it consists of prairie land with a vegetable soil ranging from six to eight feet deep, reposing on a clay sub-soil, and has been pronounced by judges equal to the rich lands of the Valley of the Mississippi. It is believed that these lands when thoroughly reclaimed, will sell readily at \$5 per acre—as lands of the same quality, when fit for cultivation, sell around Mattamuskeet for from \$40 to \$50 per acre, and in some cases \$100 per acre has been obtained. In Carteret and Craven, between Neuse River and Core Sound, there is a tract of from 50 to 75,000 acres, which may be readily drained into the waters on either side, nearly equal in quality to the lands of Hyde and Tyrrell. In other counties examinations have not yet been made, but it is believed that most of the lands are susceptible of being reclaimed and brought into cultivation.

**Hard Times Exemplified.**—Last week we took a tour through a portion of the County in search of a variety of small sums due, scattered among from 80 to 100 customers, amounting in the aggregate to about \$200. In addition to other discouraging circumstances, a severe storm overtook us on the road, and we were obliged to travel in the night, over bleak mountains, amidst torrents of rain and darkness that might be felt, at the risk of life. Having spent two whole days, and no inconsiderable part of as many nights, at an expense of \$4 besides our own time, we sat down on our return to sum up the result of our gatherings, and found the whole, after deducting expenses, to be just THREE dollars.—*Newark Eagle.*

A Mule died of Hydrophobia, at Major Hinton's Plantation in this vicinity, a few days since. He was bitten by a mad dog last August, but exhibited no symptoms of disease, until the day before his death, when he became quite frantic and ungovernable, biting at every thing within his reach, and showing marked indications of extreme suffering and distress.—*R. Reg.*

The road to wealth is to be honest in all your dealings.

**Tory Papers.**—The people generally do not understand the mode by which the Administration has sustained itself notwithstanding its corruptions, its extravagance, and its alarming assumptions of power. Some facts have just come out which throw light on the subject. At the late Circuit Court of Richmond, Indiana, a case was tried, wherein one of the Editors of the *Globe* sued the late Editor of the *Indiana Jeffersonian*, for money advanced to enable the latter to establish a party paper in Indiana. Not long since, another suit was tried, in Ohio, in which C. C. Cambreleng was plaintiff, and a Tory Editor defendant, to recover money advanced for a similar purpose.

This is the mode by which the Administration has sustained itself. Newspapers have been set up, sometimes by funds collected from office holders, and sometimes by giving the Editor himself a post office. Under these circumstances, the Editor could afford to circulate his papers gratuitously, where subscribers could not be had; and as nothing but the most unblushing party matter is permitted to appear in such papers, many honest people, who read no others, are deceived.

We are not without instances of the kind in this State. Not many months before the last August Election, no less than three new papers were established, one in Fayetteville, one in Washington, and one in Halifax. They sprung into life without waiting to collect subscribers. One of the Editors has since received a lucrative office from Mr. Van Buren himself. In the other cases it is probable that direct pecuniary aid was afforded. Besides these, we see that Messrs. Stringer and Howard intend to start a paper at Hillsborough on the 13th of next month. The Editor of a Whig paper at Edenton went to Washington for some purpose or other, as it is said, and on his return the politics of his paper were changed. We believe he is now the postmaster at Edenton. The Salisbury *Carolinian* has, we regret to say, exhibited a strong leaning towards the Administration lately, and forthwith we find Mr. Kendall's mail contracts advertised in it.

This is the secret of the gratuitous circulation of the Tory papers, and of the success of the party. We'd "rather be a dog and bay the moon," than be an Editor on the terms of some of these mentioned above.—*Fay Observer.*

The following occurrence, which we find in a Mississippi paper, is a forecast of what we may look for when the Tories succeed in banishing paper money from circulation, and establishing the exclusive hard money currency.

#### FROM THE MISSISSIPPI ADAMS.

**Democracy unrolled, or the beautiful effects of the Hard Money System, as practised by the Lees from 1770 to the 30th September last, there was sold for Gold or Silver, at Philadelphia, in New Jersey County, for the benefit of the U. States, on account of Gen. Wiley P. Harris' defection upwards of 6000 acres of land, which brought the enormous price of 1000 dollars per acre. This land, about 9 years ago, was sold (before it was owned by Gen. Harris) for six dollars per acre or upwards of \$36,000, and was said to be cheap at that price; but on the 30th last month under the Democratic hard money system it was sold for five cents per acre or for about \$300, and bought by T. H. M. Tucker, the hard money Democratic Lees from Senator for the County of Lowndes. There were many citizens of that county, anxious to buy, but were unable to obtain the Gold or Silver.**

Here we see a sale for gold or silver, and property which had sold for 36,000 dollars sacrificed for three hundred dollars! We would ask the land-holders of North Carolina, how would you like the application of the hard-money principle to your own lands?

But there is another view of this sale. Harris, the Land office Receiver, had used the government's funds in speculating in this very land, and when he became a defaulter, the land was seized to make good his default. Instead of selling it to the best advantage, it is put up for cash, silver or gold, and \$300 is all that the government realizes for what ought to have brought ten thousand, under the worst circumstances, if it had been sold as an individual would have sold it. Is not this gross mismanagement?—Ed.

**Party Fidelity.**—In 1835, the President declared that the Sub-Treasury was "anti-republican, disorganizing and revolutionary," and the whole party which supports him joined in the chorus of denunciation. In 1837, the President declared that the Sub-Treasury was the very system contemplated by the framers of the constitution—a genuine sprout of true Republicanism—and lo! the whole party with one accord, shout *Amen!* Now, the question is, who rules—the People, or the President? The latter unquestionably. Is not that a queer sort of "democracy" in which the will of one man is the supreme law?—*Lyonsburg Virginian.*

**What is modern Democracy?**—No man can answer this question in words, as far as it applies to present American politics. The best way, therefore, to approach an answer is to collate the practices of those who now call themselves Democrats. According to these practices, modern democracy appears to be the absolute submission of the people to the will of the President. Every patent democrat of the present day calls himself a Van Buren man, approves the shameful interference of Government office holders in popular elections, and thinks most of him who can procure most votes for the man who appoints to office; sanctions the most wasteful expenditure of the people's money by the President, even to the extent of \$40,000,000 a year; denounces all attempts on the part of Congress to give the people information of the manner in which those \$40,000,000 are spent; approves of corrupting members of Congress by bribes and offices; and thinks that Acts of Congress are no more than cobwebs in the way of the President, to be brushed aside when he finds them troublesome.—*Newbern Spectator.*

"What think you of Col. Polk's nomination for the Vice Presidency?" said a gentleman the other day to Col. Johnson. "I don't think any thing at all of it," said the Colonel; "I may be coaxed off the track, but I'm not to be lured off."—*Pratt's.*

#### DEATH WARRANT OF JESUS CHRIST.

Of the many interesting relics and fragments of antiquity which have been brought to light by the persevering researches of modern philosophy, none could have more interest for the philanthropist and the believer, than one which we copy below:—'Chance,' says the *Courier des Etats Unis*, 'has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting and judicial document to all Christians, that has ever been recorded in human annals: that is the identical Death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ.' The document was faithfully transcribed by the editor, and is as follows:

*Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilatus, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, during the Feast of Nisan, shall suffer death on the Cross.*

In the year seventeen of the empire of Trajan, and the 5th day of March, the city of the Holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiaphas being priests, assistants of the people of God, Pontius Pilatus, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the judicial chair of the Prefecture, commands Jesus of Nazareth to die on the Cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is a sorcerer.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands, Order the first centurion, Quilias Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.
7. Forbid to any person whomsoever, either Jew or Gentile, to oppose the death of Jesus.
8. The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz.—Daniel Rubens, a Pharisee; 2. Joannes Archelaus; 3. Raphael Rabai; 4. Capt. a citizen.
9. Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Sistrum.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words: 'A similar plate is sent to each tribe.' It was found in an ancient vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissioners of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartres. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartres requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted, as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same metal, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, he sold it by lot for 2,800 francs. Its intrinsic value and interest are much greater. A few years ago there was found at Catekill, N. York, a 'shovel of Israel,' of the time of our Saviour. On one side was the representation of a palm leaf, on the other, a picture of the temple, with the words underneath, 'Holy Jerusalem,' in the Hebrew tongue. Relics like these, properly authenticated, have about them an inexpressible sacredness and moment. They seem to blend two worlds, and to carry human curiosity from the finite to the infinite.—*Philad. Gaz.*

#### TALLAHASSEE, NOV. 16.

**Indians.**—Since our last, we have two other depredations to record. On Saturday night last, a party of Indians attacked the plantation of Mr. John Johnson, residing on the Ocala, in Jefferson, in the neighborhood of Mr. Lee's; and killed four negroes and a white lad. They were fired on by Mr. Johnson and a few others, and one or two of their party wounded.

#### QUINCY, (ILLINOIS), NOV. 15.

**More Indian Murders.**—Last Wednesday night, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Oliver, jr. was killed by a party of Indians, at the residence of his father, near the Ocklocknee river, about four miles below the main road leading from Quincy to Tallahassee. Half a dozen rifles were simultaneously fired at him, four of which took effect in the body. He rushed across the room, fell in his mother's arms, exclaiming, "Mother, I am killed!" and died instantly. The doors were closed by the family, and a young man living in the house fired twice, in one instance mortally wounding an Indian. The Indians, fearing to approach the house, set fire to an out-building and fled. The wounded Indian was taken off on horseback, and could be traced some distance by the blood.

An Indian was found within four miles of Tallahassee on the 16th ult. He fired at Mr. Isler but missed. Isler then shot him, and took his Scalp. Eleven other Seminoles were seen near the same place.

**Florida War.**—A writer in the *Charleston Courier*, who seems to be familiar with the subject, estimates the cost of a bushel of corn as fed out to the mules used for carrying military stores from Black Creek, at five dollars. It is said that a cargo of oats fed out at Fort Dade, 45 miles from Tampa Bay, cost, when all the items of expense connected with it were cast up, thirty-five dollars a bushel!

**Georgia Legislature.**—In the house of delegates on the 7th instant, a bill was introduced more effectually to compel the banks to redeem their paper in specie. By this bill it is provided, that during the suspension of specie payments by the banks, those institutions will be debared from commencing suits on any notes, bonds, &c. due them. Where suits have already commenced, they are to be continued to the next term of the court, &c. During the suspension, the banks are prohibited from transferring notes, bonds or drafts payable at and discounted banks. During the last session of the Legislature, a law similar to that in existence in New York, authorizing free banking, was passed. We perceive that a bill has been introduced into the Senate at the present session to repeal that law.

**President Boyer.**—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer writing from France, says, "I was seated in the diligence beside a well dressed man of very respectable appearance, who, after some conversation, asked me if Boyer was still President of the United States?"



**NOTICES**

In answer to the advertisement by Andrew  
Dart, Esq., of GEORGE A. CATHEY, to Mrs.  
JANCY A., daughter of Mr. A. Cathey.

**The Markets, &c.**

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 4.

Wheat,	48	50	Fathead,	64	
Barley,	40	45	Lard,	34	5
Soy,	11	12	Molasses,	36	40
Corn,	23	25	Nails, cot,	8	
Hemp,	8	12	Sugar, brown,	8	12
Ole Rope,	12	13	Leaf & Lump,	16	20
Oil,	24	25	Salt,	80	98
Dogging,	16	20	do in sacks,	82	3
Wool,	35	40	Went,	7	10
Flaxseed,	81	85	Whisky,	80	90
Wool,	45	51	Wool,	37	50

CHERRAW—NOVEMBER 20.

Bacon,	11	12	Lard,	33	51
Peaswax,	20	23	Lard,	121	15
Vegeting,	18	23	Molasses,	45	50
Sale Rope,	10	12	Jute,	20	25
Office,	12	13	Rice,	85	5
Cotton,	9	10	Sugar,	10	12
Went,	75	80	Shed, in sacks,	81	83
Flax,	84	85	do bushel,	71	74
Feathers,	40	50	Tallow,	15	18

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 21.

Vegeting, Hemp	18	27	Corn,	62	91
Bacon, Rope,	10	13	Do,	40	50
Sale, Round,	12	14	Iron, Sweden,	86	7
Putton, country,	20	25	do English,	85	6
Cotton,	7	10	Lard,	16	20
Jackery,	10	18	Molasses, Cuba	45	50
Four, country,	6	7	do N.O.	50	52

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 30.

Bacon,	14	8	Lard,	124	11
Vegeting, Hemp	17	22	Molasses, N.	113	14
do Tow	19	26	do No. 11	12	
Sale Rope,	8	11	do No. 3	7	7 1/2
Cotton, upland	9	10	Nails, cot,	71	74
Office,	11 1/2	13	Rice,	00	00
For,	1	70	Salt, sacks,	91 1/2	81 1/2
Went,	00	00	do bulk,	00	00
Went, Russia,	61	60	do NY Island,	40	40
do Sweden,	5	00	Sugar,	7	10
Molasses, Cuba	00	00	Leaf & Lump	14	16
do N.O.	00	00	Poss,	55	51

**E. H. ANDREWS,  
SURGEON DENTIST.**

I FORMS the public that he will return to  
Charlotte in a few weeks, when he will be  
happy to wait on his old friends, or any others that  
may favor him with a call.

Dec. 3, 1839.

137

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for  
a Note for \$100, given to Alfred Young, and  
due bill given to James M. Thompson; amount not  
collected, as I am determined not to pay them  
unless compelled to do so by law.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Dec. 5, 1839.

114

**10 DOLLARS REWARD.**

**A BOX**

WAS taken from one of the Offices of the  
Mansion House, containing a pair of fine  
DUPELING PISTOLS, with the necessary ap-  
paratus belonging thereto. It has either been ta-  
ken through mistake or stolen. Any person re-  
turning the same shall be rewarded for their trou-  
ble. The Pistols are English make, and the box  
containing them is Mahogany.

Nov. 21, 1839.

8f

**To the Fashionable Community!**

**J. & D. JANISON**

**H**AVING permanent  
ly located them-  
selves in Charlotte,  
as successors to A. Graham,  
Esq., offer their services as

**TAILORS,**

to all who may favour  
them with their patron-  
age. Their known abil-  
ity and skill, in their pro-  
fession, render it unnec-

essary to say that they are ready to do the best  
work in this section of North Carolina. Having  
an connection with the firm of long and success-  
ful experience in the

**Art of Cutting,**

they are prepared to say to the public, that they  
are determined to let no article of clothing made  
by them, go from their Shop without being entire-  
ly satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and  
finishing are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present un-  
der the firm of Jamisons & Co. in the house hitherto  
occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1839.

113

**PERSPECTIVE OF THE  
RALEIGH REGISTER**  
**AND**  
**North-Carolina Gazette.**

WESTERN R. GALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Published after the 1st day of January, 1840,  
twice a week at \$5, and once a week at  
\$3 per annum.

THE REGISTER is the oldest Newspaper in  
North Carolina, and has been published un-  
der the same name, in this City, ever since the year  
1739, during the whole of which time it has been  
either under the control of the present Editor or  
his father. Having taken charge of its present  
columns, at an early period of life, the present Ed-  
itor has endeavored fearlessly to assume all the re-  
sponsibilities of his station, and fulfil to the best  
of his abilities, the obligations which devolved upon  
him. The continued, and constantly increasing  
support of a generous community, leads him to  
hope that he has not altogether failed in his ef-  
forts, and that his labor has not been in vain.

Located at the Seat of Government of the State,  
the Register has decided advantages in obtaining  
and disseminating early and important informa-  
tion. Unconnected, also, in any way, either with  
the State or National Government, and not depend-  
ant, in the slightest degree, upon any patronage,  
other than that derived from its subscriptions, its  
course is entirely rare and uncorrupted. Its  
highest ambition is to support the cause of the Peo-  
ple, and, in return, to be supported by the People.

The political character of the Register is known.  
It is, generally, opposed to the course of policy,  
the measures and the principles of the present Ad-  
ministration. But the politics of the present day,  
and the movements of the present parties, are not  
alone the objects of discussion and solicitude. The  
policy of the Past is turned anxiously to the future;  
and to maintain the honor, welfare and happiness  
of the Country, important rectitudes are to be sus-  
tained. These principles, in our judgment, are—the  
preservation of the Union of the States; the  
maintenance of the Rights of the States; econo-  
my, simplicity and accountability in the Adminis-  
tration of the Government; a jealous watchfulness  
of all power, and especially of Executive  
power; and a regard to virtue, honor and merit,  
in the selection of men called upon to take a part  
in the administration of public affairs.

In furnishing the readers of the Register with  
the news of the day, the Editor seeks to be concise  
and accurate. The proceedings of the State Leg-  
islature will be published in detail, and the de-  
bates of Congress will be given, divested of the  
masses of cumbersome matter which usually accom-  
pany the daily reports. The earliest information  
will also be given of all that relates to foreign  
improvements, Agriculture, &c.

With these few brief remarks, this Prospectus  
is submitted to the public.

Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1839.



# POETRY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing which we are acquainted with, in the Spanish language, except the poems of Luis de Leon:—

Oh! let the soul its slumber break,  
 Around its senses and awake,  
 To see how soon it leaves its cage,  
 Life with its glories glides away,  
 And the stern fates of decay  
 Come stealing on.

How pleasure like the passing wind,  
 Blows by, and leaves no mark behind,  
 But grief at last  
 How still our present happiness  
 Seems to the wayward fancy, less  
 Than what is past.

And while we eye the rolling tide,  
 Down which our flying minutes glide  
 Away we fast;  
 Let us the present hour employ,  
 And dream each future dream of joy  
 Already past.

Let us vain hope deceive the mind—  
 No happier lot we hope to find  
 Tomorrow than today.  
 Our golden dreams of youth were bright,  
 Like those the present shall delight—  
 Like them decay.

Our lives like fading dreams must be,  
 That into one engulfing sea  
 Are doomed to fall;  
 The Sea of Death whose waves roll on,  
 Our king and kingdom, crown and throne,  
 And swallow all.

Alas the river's lovely tide,  
 Alas the humble rivulet glide  
 To that sad wave;  
 Death levels poverty and pride,  
 And rich and poor sleep side by side  
 Within the grave.

Our birth is but a striding place,  
 Life is the meeting of the race,  
 And death the goal;  
 There all our steps of last are brought,  
 That path alone of all unthought,  
 Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth,  
 Are all these glittering toys of earth  
 That live on here;  
 Dreams of a sleep that dust must break,  
 Alas! before it leads us wake,  
 To disappear.

Long are the days of death can night,  
 The cheeks pure glow of red and white  
 Hath passed away;  
 Youth smiles, and all was heavenly fair;  
 Age comes, and bid his finger there,  
 And where are they?

Where is the strength that mocked decay,  
 The step that rose so bright and gay,  
 The heart's blithe tone?  
 The strength is gone, the step is slow,  
 And joy grows weakness and we grow  
 When age comes on.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.**  
 We copy the following detail from the doings of the St. Louis police office, as reported in the Bulletin of the 9th ult. We doubt not it is true in every particular.

George Mortimer Wardwell, a genteel and intelligent young man, of about thirty years of age, was brought up this morning on a charge of being drunk in the streets and disturbing the peace. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and evidently labored under the greatest emotion. When requested to give some account of himself, he replied:

"Sir—I have now arrived at that extremity of degradation which, long ago, I became satisfied would one day or other become my position. Sir, I do not believe I was born to this. In my youth when I first started in the world, my prospects and hopes were as bright as the sky which bent over me. I married a beautiful wife when I was twenty-eight years old, and had acquired a considerable competence. Sir, I need not tell you how I loved her! I see by your countenance that you know something of human nature, and are already satisfied that I am not a common loafer—that I have been driven to the present extremity by some extraordinary circumstance. But I will proceed with my story.

Two years after I was married to my wife—who was a young English lady of handsome expectations—and had a beautiful boy to bless me with his innocent endearments; we received letters from England, announcing the death of my wife's father, and soliciting me to come to England immediately for the purpose of settling up the affairs of the deceased, and receive my portion of the estate. I immediately made preparations for my departure, and leaving my wife under the protection of an intimate friend, whose name was Henry Anson Willoughby, (do—n him!) I set sail for England. My business detained me longer than I had anticipated, and I began to feel the most intense anxiety in regard to my family. The letters which I received from my wife grew brief and infrequent, sometimes starting me with their abruptness. Just before the final steps in regard to my wife's portion were about to be completed, I received a letter from America, written by an old friend of my father's family, warning me to hasten home, if I would preserve my future happiness and the honor of my wife! Imagine my dismay! I hurried home, leaving my business still unsettled, and arrived in time to find my dear wife, my wife eloped with my friend Willoughby, and any boy—a darling boy—in the orphan Asylum—an object of public charity!

"Willoughby had represented himself as a rich planter from Alabama, and that he was journeying to the north for the purpose of regaining his health. Placing my child under proper protection, I flew in pursuit of the destroyer of my peace, with my heart burning with revenge. At Montgomery, (Ala.) I learned that Willoughby had been there, in company with a lady, who he called his wife—that he had been for years a notorious black leg and swindler, and had gone to Mobile leaving his wife (my wife) behind, in circumstances of destitution. After waiting for some time, and hearing nothing from her base paramour, she borrowed money of some of the citizens and followed him.

"Mad with rage and disappointment, I pursued. At Mobile I lost all traces of the villain and his wretched victim. I proceeded to New Orleans, and on making enquiry of the different boats, I was told by the captain of one of them engaged in running to St. Louis, that a woman answering the description I gave, had gone up on his boat some time since. I immediately embarked for this place, sir, and my money being nearly exhausted, I was compelled to take a passage on deck. I arrived here in a state of complete destitution; and being unable to learn anything of my wife or the villain Willoughby, I became discouraged and disheartened. The bottle was my resort. I mingled with the vilest of the vile; and last night was persuaded by several others to visit a house of ill-fame. I entered—and the first object that met my gaze was my wife, sitting upon the lap of a disgusting ruffian, and reigning her tender cheek, which I had not suffered "even the wind of Heaven to visit too roughly," to his disgusting caresses. Sir, sir, I became mad! I can tell no more, but that I rushed down from the house, invoking the most impious maledictions upon him who had been the cause of such misery and anguish; and found myself this morning in the situation in which you behold me. Sir, nothing which you can inflict will be a punishment to me, and you can bestow no greater favor than to take my life. I have lived too long—I am ready to die."

He was discharged.

**"DOING UP CONSIDERABLE SLEEP."**  
 "Away out in Missouri," they live on the primitive system. People sleep as well as eat in companies, and in many of the hotels there are from three to a dozen beds in each chamber. On a cold winter's night, a weary and foot-worn traveller arrived at one of those caravansaries by the road side. After stepping into the bar room and taking the requisite number of "drinks," he invoked the attention of the accommodating landlady with this interrogatory:

"I say, ma'am, have you got a considerable number of beds in your house?"

"Yes," answered she, "I rather reckon we have."

"How many have you about this time that ain't no ways engaged?"

"Well, we've one room up stairs with eleven beds in it."

"That's just right," said the traveller, "I'll take the room and engage all the beds, if you please."

The landlady, not expecting any more company for the night, and thinking that her guest might wish to be alone, consented that he should occupy the room. But no sooner had the wayfarer retired, than a large party arrived and demanded lodgings for the night. The landlady told them she was very sorry, but all her rooms were engaged—true, there was one room with eleven beds in it and only one gentleman.

"We must go there, then—we must have beds there!" The party accordingly proceeded to the chamber with the beds, and rapped; no answer was returned. They essayed to open the door, it was locked. They shouted aloud, but received no reply. At last, driven to desperation, they determined upon bursting open the door. They had no sooner done so, than they discovered every bedstead empty and all the eleven beds piled up in the centre of the room, with the traveller asleep on their top. They aroused him with some difficulty, and demanded "what in the world he wanted with all those beds?"

"Why, look here," said he, "strangers, I ain't had no sleep these eleven nights, so I just hired eleven beds, to get rested all at once and make up what I have lost. I calculate to do up a considerable piece of sleeping; I've hired all these beds and paid for them, and, hang me, if I don't mean to have eleven nights sleep out on'em before morning."

**Sources of Social Happiness.**—As regards public happiness, statesmen and politicians too often forget that though good political institutions conduce to it, yet that they are but one means to the attainment of this end, and that more than these are requisite to make individuals and nations happy. The cultivation of good will, kind ness, humanity, and all the gentler affections, are far more influential in the promotion of private happiness than the just balance of the political constitution can be, so that though the value of civil and religious liberty is great, and has a large influence on national well being, still it alone does not constitute happiness; and therefore it seems to me that those writers who devote their energies to the task of endeavouring to soften and improve the social affections, do incomparably more to promote the benefit of communities than those who have only in view what is more strictly designated "the public weal."—Curtis on Health.

**THOMAS S. ALEXANDER**  
 INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS**  
 at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.  
 Sept. 2, 1839.

**NEGROES FOR SALE.**  
 IN compliance with an order from the County Court of Mecklenburg, July Term, 1839, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Store of J. P. Hunter, on Thursday, the 23d day of January next,

**9 likely Negroes,**  
 viz: Phil, Mingo, John, Ann, Chana, Moses, A-bram, Phillis and Susan, belonging to the estate of James Richardson, deceased. Terms twelve months credit with bond and approved securities.  
 SAM'L. COX, Administrator.  
 Nov. 25, 1839.

**Cash.**  
 ALL those indebted, either by Note or Account, to the old firm of J. M. Harris & Co. and Messrs. J. Harris, will please call on and settle, as longer indulgence will not be given.—The Notes and Accounts will be found at the Store of Taylor, Harris & Co.  
 S. A. HARRIS.  
 Dec. 2, 1839.

**Lost.**  
 A FINE GOLD WATCH, valued at \$175, the property of the subscriber, and taken from John Morris's Hotel, in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Saturday, the 23d of November, out of the room first in the range of offices South of the Hotel. Description—Gold case, curiously engraved, with nationally small gold hands, the points of which there are small round holes, open and wide on the back. Attached to which, when lost, was a plain Guard Chain, made of brass with a Gold Key with steel pins, ten extra jewels—the number not recollected. Any person finding said Watch and lodging it at Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Lincolnton, or any of the neighboring villages, will be liberally rewarded for the same.  
 B. M. BENEY.  
 December 3, 1839.

**CATAWBA RIVER LANDS For Sale.**  
 THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Lott, is, dec'd, containing 320 acres, of good quality, lying along the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other outbuildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of 100 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.  
 —ALSO—  
 320 acres, known as the Dunn and Price places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the lands.  
 RUFUS REID, Executor.  
 Nov. 29, 1839.

**NOTICE.**  
 WILL be hired, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January next, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, **Four Valuable Negroes,** viz: Bonaparte, Henry, Rachel and Dorey, all known as first-rate house servants.  
 —ALSO—  
 Will be rented, at the same time and place, for twelve months, the **Houses & Lots** formerly owned and occupied by the late James M. Hutchison in the town of Charlotte, consisting of a comfortable Dwelling House, with a Kitchen, Garden, Stable and other out-buildings attached thereto. Also a **Store House** occupied by Mr. Shaw, and a **Medical Shop** occupied by Dr. Hapgood.  
 THO. L. HUTCHISON.  
 Guardian for his Son.  
 Elyria Guard, Dec. 2, 1839.

**Attention Cavalry!**  
 THE Charlotte Troop are requested to attend in Charlotte, on Saturday the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, M. to elect Officers and transact other business as regards the Troop.  
 A MEMBER.  
 Dec. 2, 1839.

**Negro Hiring.**  
 I WILL hire out, for twelve months, on the 1st day of January next, at the Plantation of El Springs, dec'd, all the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.  
 JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.  
 Dec. 2, 1839.

**THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.**—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being supplied by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fever is also preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scurvy, dysentery, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing disordered state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the febrile paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by purging the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develop or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the excretory capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the osmotic particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders must be directed.

THE Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, may be had gratis at the 375 Broadway.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by T. J. HOLTON, Agent.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.**  
 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1839.  
 C. W. & E. R. Harris.

Torison M. Lemmond, Defendant, vs. John McNeely and others, Plaintiffs.  
 Execution by a Justice of the Peace, levied on defendant's interest in a tract of land adjoining John McNeely and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, Order, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer or demur to said levy, an Order of Sale will be made.

Witness, Dealy Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1839.  
 D. OATES, C. M. C.  
 Price adv. 85¢.

**ONCE MORE.**  
 I ONCE more Notify my Customers that the time is drawing nigh that I will expect them to call and settle their debts either by Cash or Note—on deduction of five per cent will be made to all who will pay the money. As this is the third Notice I have given I hope it will not be neglected, as my circumstances require that my books should be settled on or before the 20th of December next. All those who neglect this Notice may expect to find their accounts to other hands for collection, especially those indebted for 1839.  
 ANDREW MONTGOMERY.  
 Nov. 26, 1839.

N. B. I have removed my Shop across the street opposite Green's Tavern, where I intend to carry on the Business as usual and will be glad to accommodate all who may favor me with their custom.  
 A. M.

**Read This!**  
 ALL persons indebted to the firm of Williams & Boyd, are notified (for the last time) that unless they pay up to H. B. Williams, (with whom an arrangement has been made to settle the debts) by the 10th of January next, their Accounts and Notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for suit. The business of the firm requires this course.  
 J. D. BOYD.  
 Nov. 18, 1839.

**NEW STORE ON THE CASH SYSTEM.**  
 W. W. ELMS  
 IS now opening in the Brick Tenement, between Mr. Spring's and Messrs. Taylor, Harris & Co. a splendid assortment of **English, French, Indian, Italian, and American Staple and Fancy Goods,** entirely new and bought with CASH, consisting in part as follows:

Red, Green, Yellow and White FLANNELS, Salubrious and Canton Cotton, Wool and Silk HOSIERY, English, French and German MERINOS, Duffel, Mackinaw and Wherry BLANKETS, English and American PRINTS, French and Scotch GINGHAMS, Circassians, Bombazines and Challis, Flain and print. Mouslin de laine (Muslin of wool), India, Satin, Lusterine, Gro de Rhine (SILKS), and Gro de Naples Flain and figured fancy Cotton, Wool and Silk HOSIERY, Love, Brooch, Chander and Embroidered Shawls and fancy colored dress Handkerchiefs, Silk Fringes, Capes, Collars, Muslin and Thread Edgings, Insertings and Laces, and every thing rare and beautiful for Ladies and Gentlemen's Apparel.

—ALSO—  
 A FINE ASSORTMENT OF **Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Crockeryware, Paints, Dyestuffs, Rags, Rope and Twine, Quicksilver, Crucibles, &c. &c.**

W. W. Elms respectfully solicits his numerous friends and acquaintances to call and examine the above Stock, and assures them that he will afford Goods on better terms than any mercantile establishment in this part of the State.  
 Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1839.

**New Goods!! New Goods!!**  
 JUST received and for sale, a handsome assortment of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Books and Stationary, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries,** direct from New York and Philadelphia, cheap for CASH, Country Produce, or on short time to prompt payers. Please call and see.  
 N. B. TAYLOR.  
 Charlotte, Nov. 10, 1837.

P. S. All the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Taylor & Upham, are yet in my hands and will be paid the 1st of January next, at which time all which remain unpaid will, without respect of persons, be put out for collection.  
 N. B. TAYLOR.  
 Nov. 10, 1839.

**NEW GOODS.**  
 THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall & Winter supply of **GOODS,** which they offer to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this market.  
 TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.  
 Oct. 22, 1839.

P. S. All persons having Notes and Accounts due to the year 1839, will call and settle them immediately, for money we must have.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Lincoln Stewart, dec'd, will sell on Thursday, the 12th of December next, at his late residence, all his perishable property, consisting of

**HORSES, Mules, CATTLE, Hogs,**  
 Corn, Fodder, Gin and Running Works, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.  
 JOHN W. FOTTS, Adm'r.  
 Oct. 31, 1839.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and settle, as no indulgence can be given; also, those having claims are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

**DAVID COWAN,**  
 House Carpenter, Joiner and Builder,  
 SOLICITS a share of patronage from the citizens of Mecklenburg county. He can be found at his residence, 64 miles from Charlotte, on the Camden road.  
 Nov. 1839.

**NOTICE.**  
 THOR TROTTER would inform the public that he has sold out his entire Establishment to S. P. Alexander, and respectfully requests all persons indebted by Note or Account to come forward and pay up; also those indebted to Trotter & Alexander, will please call and settle, as further indulgence cannot be given.  
 Oct. 21, 1839.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**  
 THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of goods from T. Trotter and in addition thereto, has returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Goods, consisting in part of

**Gold & Silver Lever Watches, Fine Chains and Keys, Breast Pins & Finger Rings, Fine Pen Knives, &c. &c.,** which he is disposed to sell for Cash at a short Credit in particular dealers.

All kinds of WATCH WORK done as usual, for CASH ONLY.

SPOONS made to order and constantly for sale.  
 S. P. ALEXANDER.  
 Oct. 24, 1839.

**THE FEMALE SEMINARY in Charlotte.**  
 IS now open under the superintendence of Mrs. HURSTON. Persons wishing to educate their daughters in this region now have an opportunity.

The Tutor will take a few boarders in the Academy, with a deduction, if the Parents or Guardians furnish the rooms with bedding, &c. Good Boarding can be had in respectable families.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, WM. DAVIDSON, DAN ALEXANDER, JOHN HEWITT, WM. J. ALEXANDER, JOSHUA D. BOYD, H. B. WILLIAMS, LEROY SPRINGS, DEALY OATES.  
 Oct. 15, 1839.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS COUNTY.**  
 Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.  
 Milly Edmonston, Plaintiff for Divorce and Alimony, vs. Thomas Edmonston.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 2d Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 6th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, C. S. C. R. KIRKPATRICK, D. C.  
 Price adv. \$10.

**Wanted.**  
 2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS, who need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.  
 J. F. FRITCHARD.  
 Charlotte, Aug. 2, 1839.

**FEVER AND AGUE—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the LIFE MEDICINES in treatment of FEVER AND AGUE.**

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague District, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and preparations combined. It is a common error among "regular practitioners" who specify are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be ward off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, new that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself sorely obliged, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines are properly used and persevered in, recommended themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicines. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of pills.

**Encourage Domestic Manufacture.**  
 THE Subscriber having purchased the property and entire interest in the firm of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Co. tenders, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

**Conchanking Business**  
 In all the various branches, at the Old Mills. They have in their employ first hand men, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years in the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and in enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.  
 N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.  
 CARTER BRITTENDER, JOSHUA TROTTER.  
 Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1839.

**French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.**  
 HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Esplan & Morris, Manufacturers of Baltimore, I would have inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.  
 C. J. ORRELL, Brick Buildings, Hay Street.  
 Fayetteville, June 17, 1839.

Refer to: J. BLACKWOOD, Esq. Capt. WILLIAM COOK, Capt. WILLIAM NEAL.  
 P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention.  
 C. J. O.

**50,000 genuine Morris Malicollis for Sale.**  
 THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (the fruiting the 1st year) in the fall. As there has been and will be many frames prepared upon the continent, the subscriber has been obliged to purchase of the grower, and his original stock was obtained from Gibson B. Smith, of Baltimore, some years ago and are a part of the tree that gentleman has been about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now accustomed to the weather, is well introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every one will be taken to tender the first good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers in the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and the advertisement discontinued as soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind and seed. The worms will be fed carefully upon the Morris Malicollis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. FRITCHARD, Only.  
 Feb. 20, 1839.  
 N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

**HENRY B. WILLIAMS**  
 has just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SAMARITAN.**  
 All those afflicted with Consumption, Cough, and Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, &c., will call and examine this medicine, and see a fac simile of the signature of John Moffat on the label of each bottle.  
 Sept. 1, 1839.

**FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.**—Fever and Ague is a most ghastly disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Warm climates, or the efforts arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of the disease; and one of its great peculiarities, is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, as from the prevalence of an insidiously wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily consented to ensure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of the most tedious and dangerous diseases.

Others who have enjoyed such rich and promising portions of our country—those who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the war-cattle or mechanical experiences won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, when under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE, their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the settler, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. MOFFAT would say—Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Sudden fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the invasion. The LIFE Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give in the worst and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicines. A copy may be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

**JOB PRINTING**  
 Neatly executed at this Office.